

An illustration of a 1957 redistricting map.

Appendix A

REDISTRICTING TIMELINE

HISTORY OF REDISTRICTING AND REAPPORTIONMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE

1889 CONSTITUTION ADOPTED

Article II, Sec. 2:

"The house of representatives shall be composed of not less than sixty-three nor more than ninety-nine members. The number of senators shall not be more than one-half nor less than one-third of the number of members of the house of representatives. The first legislature shall be composed of seventy members of the house of representatives, and thirty-five senators."

Article II, Sec. 3:

"... and also after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and house of representatives, according to the number of inhabitants ..."

Article XXII, Secs. 1 and 2:

"... the state shall be divided into twenty-four senatorial districts ... and the representatives shall be divided among the several counties ..."

1890

Legislature passed a redistricting bill creating 34 single-member senatorial districts and 49 representative districts, which contained from one to three representatives, depending on the population of the district, for a total of 78 representatives. (Effective date: September, 1890)

1899

Legislature passed a bill creating Ferry County. It was included in the 2nd senatorial district and constituted the 50th representative district. (C 18 L 99)

Legislature passed a bill creating Chelan County. It was included in the 1st senatorial district and constituted the 51st representative district. (C 95 L 99)

1901

Legislature passed a redistricting and reapportionment act creating 42 single-member senatorial districts and 56 representative districts, which contained from one to three representatives, depending on the population of the district, for a total of 95 representatives. (C 60 L 01—Effective date: January, 1903) (This act was vetoed by the Governor on March 4, 1901, and returned to the Senate. The act was passed over the Governor's veto on March 4, 1901 by the Senate, and on March 6, 1901 by the House of Representatives.)

1905

Legislature passed a bill creating Benton County. It was included in the 15th senatorial district and constituted the 57th (58th) representative district. (C 89 L 05) (In 1911, the 57th representative district was changed to the 58th representative district. Remington and Ballinger's Code, Sec. 6883.)

1907

Legislature divided Chehalis County and named the new portion Grays Harbor County. It was included in the 21st senatorial district and became the 30th representative district. (C 47 L 07) Later, however, the Washington State Supreme Court ruled that this action was unconstitutional.

1909

Legislature passed a bill creating Grant County. It was included in the 1st senatorial district and constituted the 58th (59th) representative district. (C 17 L 09) (In 1911, the 58th representative district was changed to the 59th representative district. Remington and Ballinger's Code, Sec. 6883.)

Legislature passed four redistricting bills which made boundary changes in the 7th, 8th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 32nd and 36th senatorial districts and the 8th, 9th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42nd, 46th, 53rd and 54th representative districts. (C 103 L 09) (C 107 L 09) (C 178 L 09) (C 187 L 09)

1911

Legislature passed a bill creating Pend Oreille County. It was included in the 2nd senatorial district and constituted the 60th representative district. (C 28 L 11)

1915

Legislature passed a bill changing the name of Chehalis County to Grays Harbor County. (C 77 L 15)

1921

Legislature passed two redistricting bills which made boundary changes in the 4th, 5th, and 7th senatorial districts and the 3rd, 4th, and 6th representative districts. (C 47 L 21) (C 167 L 21)

1923

Legislature passed a redistricting bill which made boundary changes in the 3rd and 4th senatorial districts and the 2nd and 3rd representative districts. (C 91 L 23)

Redistricting Information

1925

Legislature passed a bill changing the spelling of Clarke County to "Clark County." (C 51 L 25)

1927

Legislature passed a redistricting bill which made boundary changes in the 31st and 32nd senatorial districts and the 41st and 42nd representative districts. (C 221 L 27)

Legislature repealed an 1890 act which prescribed the number of senators and representatives; provided for their election and for the apportionment of the state into senatorial and representative districts. (C 127 L 27)

1929

Legislature repealed C 178 L 09 which made boundary changes in the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th senatorial districts and the 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th and 39th representative districts. (C 22 L 29)

1930

People redistricted by Initiative 57. State Supreme Court upheld the use of the initiative process for redistricting. The initiative provided an increase of senators from 42 to 46 and representatives from 97 to 99. Other changes were: (1) representative districts were made the same as senatorial districts; (2) each district had a minimum of two representatives; and (3) county lines were used primarily as boundaries for districts. (C 2 L 31—Effective date: January, 1931)

1933

Legislature passed two redistricting bills which made changes in boundaries of the 9th and 10th districts and the 4th and 5th districts. (C 20 L 33) (C 74 L 33)

1956

People redistricted by Initiative 199. The initiative provided for 49 senate members from each of 49 districts. The house consisted of 99 members; two from each of the 49 districts and one additional member from the 31st district. (C 5 L 57)

1957

Legislature amended peoples' Initiative 199. (Initiatives may be amended by 2/3 vote of both houses of the legislature.) State Supreme Court upheld amendments. Amendments did not change the number of districts; only made boundary changes. (C 289 L 57—Effective date: January, 1957)

March 1962

U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Baker v. Carr* that the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution provides basis for legal action on malapportionment.

July 1962

Initiative 211, a redistricting measure, certified for the November ballot after required number of signatures filed with Secretary of State.

August 1962

Thigpen v. Meyers filed in U.S. District Court for the Western District of Washington. Plaintiff sought relief for malapportionment. Court postponed hearing until after November election when people cast vote on Initiative 211.

November 1962

Initiative 211 defeated at polls—FOR 396,419; AGAINST 441,085.

December 1962

U.S. District Court heard case of *Thigpen v. Meyers* and ruled that "existing apportionment of the Washington Legislature is invidiously discriminatory." Court deferred final action until after 1963 legislature met "to afford it the opportunity of discharging constitutional mandate."

April 1963

Legislature adjourned, after a 60-day regular session and a 23-day extraordinary session, without passing a redistricting bill.

May 1963

U.S. District Court declared existing legislative districts null and void, enjoined Secretary of State (defendant) from conducting elections from existing districts.

July 1963

Secretary of State appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court and petitioned for a stay of the District Court's judgment, pending appeal.

February 1964

U.S. Supreme Court granted stay of proceedings in case of *Thigpen v. Meyers* pending appeal—in effect, restoring existing districts.

June 15, 1964

U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Reynolds v. Sims* that both houses of state legislature must be apportioned on the basis of population.

June 22, 1964

U.S. Supreme Court rejected state's appeal in *Thigpen v. Meyers* thus upholding the judgment of the District Court.

Redistricting Information

October 1964

District Court ordered legislature to enact a constitutional reapportionment as its first order of business in the 1965 regular session. Court retained jurisdiction in order to examine any apportionment enacted by the legislature.

1965

In compliance with the order of the U.S. District Court in October, 1964, the legislature could not pass any legislation until it had passed a redistricting bill. Forty-seven days after convening, the legislature passed a redistricting and reapportionment act creating 49 senatorial districts with one member elected from each district; 56 legislative districts with two representatives elected from each of 41 districts, three representatives from one district (District 42), and one from each of the remaining 14 districts (which were actually seven A-B districts), for a total of 99 representatives. (C 6 L 65—Effective date: February, 1965)

May 1971

Legislature adjourned, after a 60-day regular session and a 60-day extraordinary session, without passing a redistricting bill.

July 1971

Prince v. Kramer, et. al. filed in U.S. District Court for the Western District of Washington. Plaintiff sought legislative and congressional redistricting of the state.

August 1971

U.S. District Court declared 1965 redistricting laws unconstitutional and invalid. The order also enjoined the defendants (Washington State and King County election officials) from conducting any further elections under the 1965 law.

September 1971

U.S. District Court ordered that unless the legislature shall have enacted a redistricting bill on or before February 25, 1972, the court would order the redistricting of the state.

February 1972

Legislature adjourned without passing a redistricting bill.

April 1972

U.S. District Court established legislative district boundaries for the state in *Prince v. Kramer, et. al.*, Civil Order No. 9668. (Effective date: April 21, 1972)

1974

Legislature passed a redistricting bill which made boundary changes in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 13th, 14th, 23rd, 26th and 27th districts. (C 123 L 74 1st Ex.S.)

1981

Legislature passed a redistricting plan composed of 51 legislative districts. Four of the districts, 19-A, 19-B, 39-A, and 39-B were single-member representative districts and the remainder were multi-member representative districts each electing two representatives. All legislative districts were single-member senate districts, except that 19-A and 19-B were combined to form the 19th senatorial district and 39-A and 39-B were combined to form the 39th senatorial district. (C 288 L 81—Effective date: May 18, 1981) (Federal court suit)

1982

An independent bipartisan redistricting commission was established to begin in 1991. Redistricting plans were to be submitted to the legislature for ratification without amendment. (C 2 L 82—Effective date: February 17, 1982)

1983

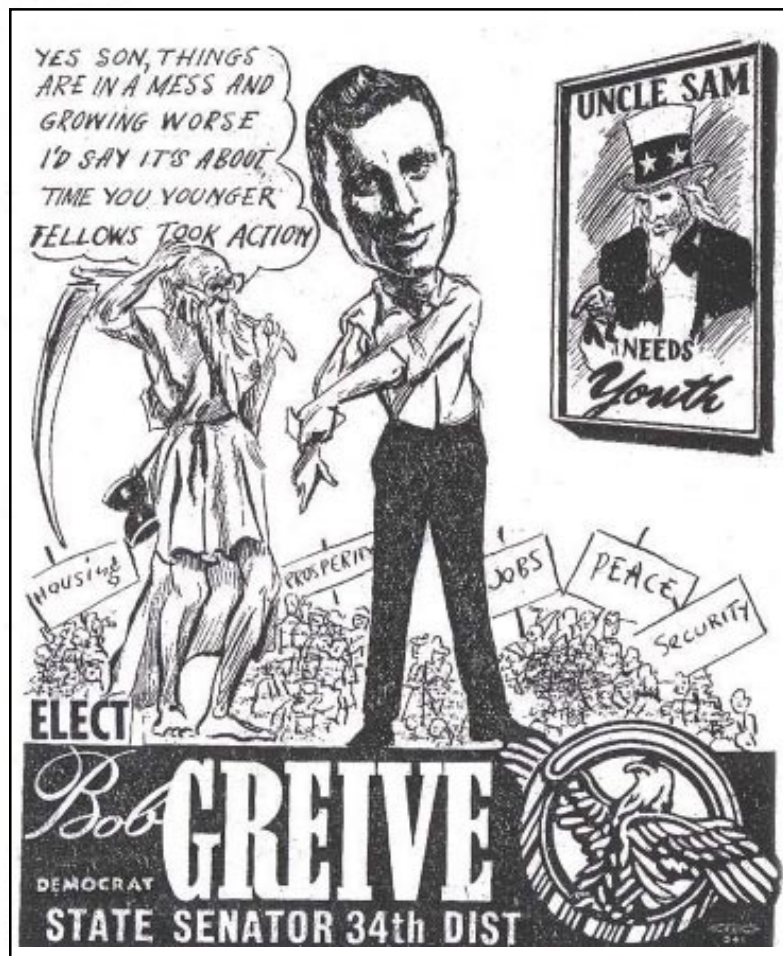
A new independent bipartisan redistricting commission was established in law and the State Constitution. The commission beginning in the 1990s will be responsible for both legislative and congressional redistricting. The legislature was given limited modification authority of any commission approved plan. (C 16 L 83 and Amendment 74 to the Washington State Constitution—Effective date: November 8, 1983)

1984

Legislature passed modifications to the 1983 Redistricting Act which made technical corrections and included language inadvertently omitted from the earlier act. (C 13 L 84—Effective date: June 7, 1984)

1991-1992

The first bipartisan redistricting commission authorized by the 1983 constitutional amendment was appointed in January 1991. After public hearings, the commission prepared a redistricting plan for legislative and congressional districts. The plan was officially submitted to the legislature on January 1, 1992. The 1992 legislature made only technical changes in the congressional plan (SCR 8421). The 30-day period in which the legislature could amend the commission's plan expired on February 11, 1992 and the plan became the state's districting law. (Legislative district plan codified as Chapter 44.07C RCW; congressional district plan codified as Chapter 29.69B RCW—Effective date: February 11, 1992.)



1946 campaign ad

Appendix B

DRAWINGS BY SENATOR GREIVE

You Can Elect These Two Men

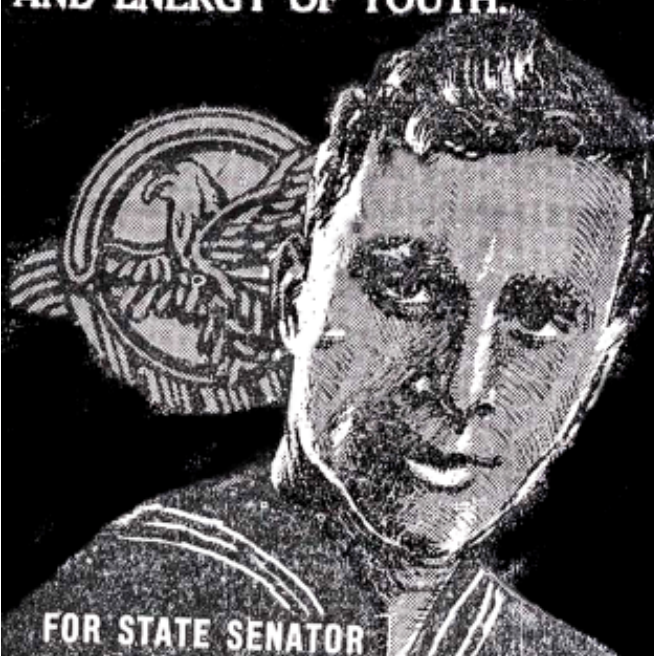
**THE HERALD SAYS WE
NEED A CHANGE IN THE
STATE SENATE**

When the Clock Strikes!

**New Senator is
Necessary For
Improvements**

A pendulum swings in a strange arc—limited, yet endless. Its function is to sustain a clock's movement, to keep the wheels of time moving steadily and accurately. By its swinging, the pendulum sections is an appropriate governed by a principle which can be sustained only by approval swings toward

**IF THIS BE TRUE, LET'S HAVE A REAL
CHANGE TO A MAN WITH THE VIGOR
AND ENERGY OF YOUTH.**



FOR STATE SENATOR

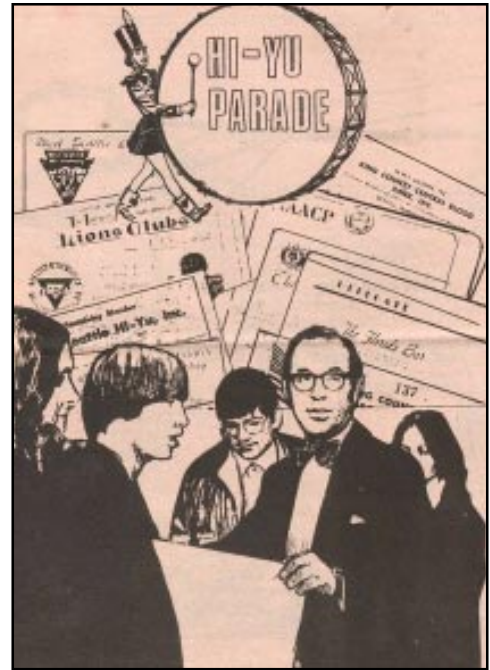
Bob Greive

Democrat 34th DISTRICT

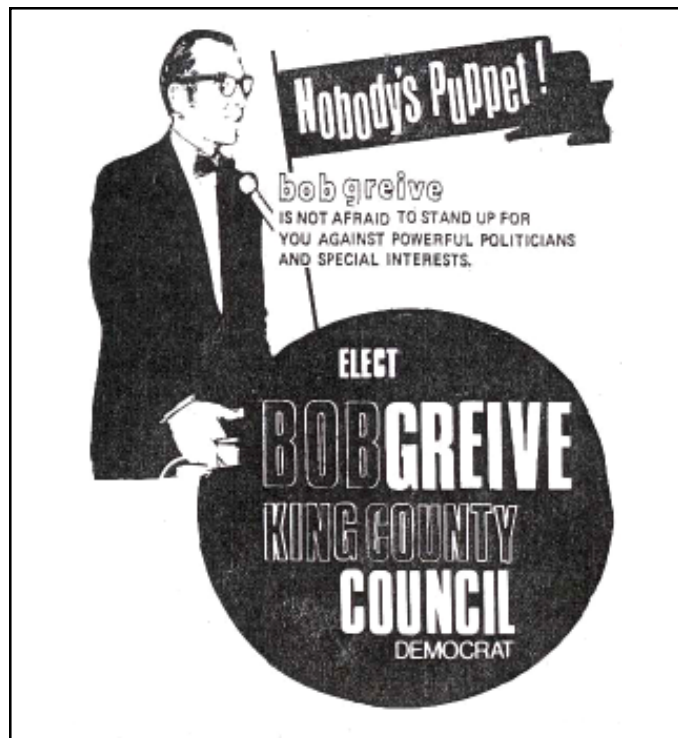
U.S.A.
B. GREIVE

Campaign ad, 1946

Senator Greive studied graphic design at Cornish College of the Arts. His talent in design and drawing served him well in his political career; he often used drawings in his campaign literature, as well as in his correspondence with constituents and the public at large. On these pages are a few drawings and designs he selected which he feels are representative of both his political life and his growth as an artist.



1960's campaign ad showing Sen. Greive's involvement with Seattle area civic organizations, including Hi-Yu, Inc.



Drawing from campaign literature, 1974



A political cartoon depicting a man with glasses, wearing a suit and riding a horse, using a long spear to pierce a large, monstrous figure made of crumpled paper. The paper monster has a face and is surrounded by falling sheets of paper. The man is looking down at the monster with a determined expression.

**HE'S
INDEPENDENT**

...

**... His Record
PROVES IT!**

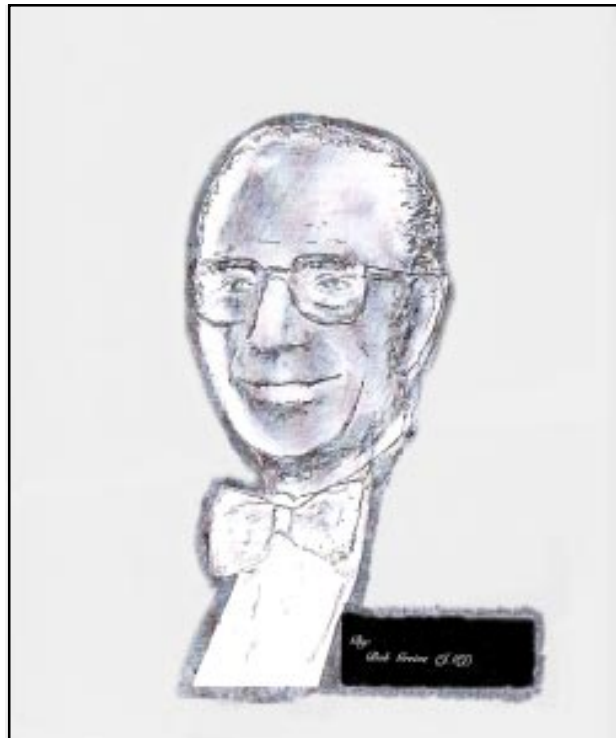
ELECT BOB GREIVE KING COUNTY COUNCIL
DEMOCRAT

Campaign ad that appeared in a 1970's campaign brochure designed by Sen. Greive.

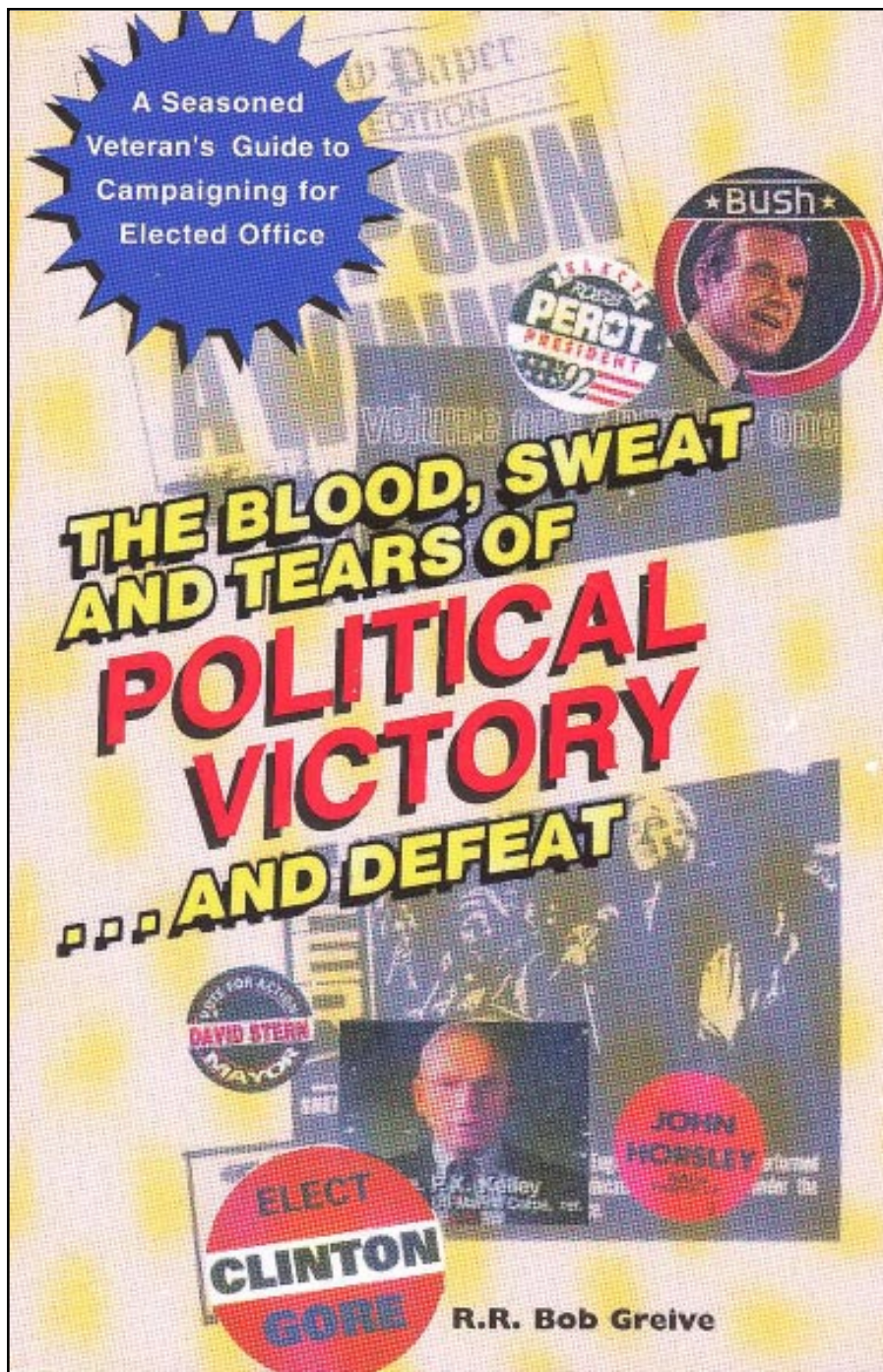
1970s



Self-Portraits



1980s



Senator Greive helped design the cover of his 1996 book on campaign strategy. The book was a major achievement for Senator Greive, gathering his many years of campaign experience into one volume. It is a valuable campaign handbook for the aspiring politician.



Senator Greive as a freshman legislator in 1947

Appendix C

POLITICAL CAREER:
PHOTOGRAPHS, ARTICLES, AND CORRESPONDENCE

West Seattle Herald, October 31, 1946

Political Advertisement Misleads

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New Senator is Necessary For Improvements

When the Clock Strikes!

A pendulum swings in a strange arc—limited, yet endless. Its function is to sustain a clock's movement, to keep the wheels of time moving steadily and accurately. Public sentiment in the coming elections is an appropriate counterweight of the pendulum. For our democratic state is governed by a principle which can be sustained only by approval swings toward...

U.S. Herald

Reproduced above is a portion of an advertisement for Bob Greive for State Senator, appearing in the Herald this week. While there may have been no intent on the part of candidate Greive to do so, the heading, as tied up with the rest of the copy, gives the impression that The Herald favors Greive's candidacy.

On the contrary, we have been and still are strongly supporting the candidacy of Jerry George for State Senator of the 34th District. In fact, the clippings of news stories and editorials which are a part of the reproduced heading are actually news stories and editorials appearing in the Herald in favor of Mr. George.

The statement in the heading is in itself correct. The Herald does believe we need a change in the State Senate. While Mr. Greive is a fine young man and we commend him for his vigorous campaign, we still believe that Jerry George will best serve the interests of West Seattle's 34th District as State Senator.

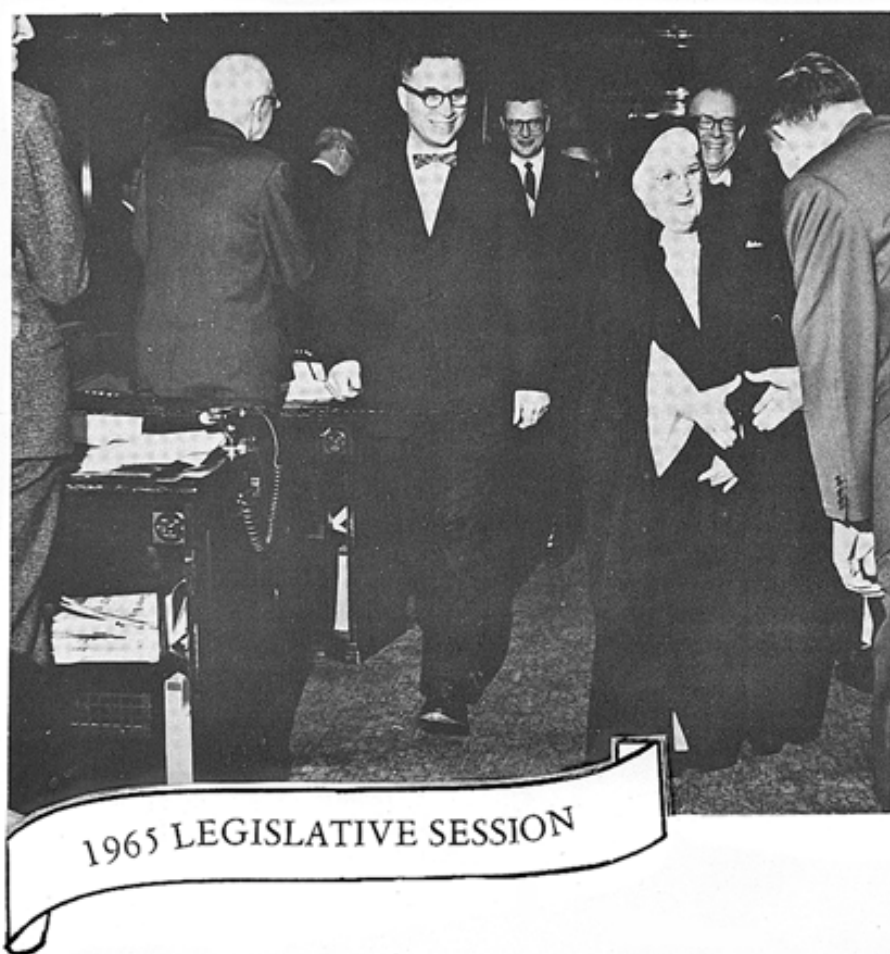
Senator Greive caused a stir in West Seattle with a 1946 campaign ad, pictured earlier in Appendix B.



A young Senator Greive sits between Senator Bill Gissberg and then-Senator Rosellini in a committee meeting.



Senator Greive's campaign signs dominate this city street.



Sister Mary Laurentia, Representative John O'Brien and Senator Greive during the 1965 legislative session when Senator Greive presented his eighth grade teacher to the Washington State Senate.

This photograph and accompanying caption appeared in a 1965 campaign ad. Sister Mary Laurentia was an important figure in Senator Greive's life, encouraging his affinity for politics and debate when he was a student at the Holy Rosary School.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer, February 19, 1969

10 54 Wed., Feb. 19, 1969 Seattle Post-Intelligencer

Political Closeup

Bow Ties And Candor Mark Sen. Greive

BY SHELBY SCATES

P-I Political Writer

OLYMPIA — State Sen. R. R. (Bob) Greive abruptly broke off his talk with a beer lobbyist one day recently, dismissed the guy from his office, and began telling a reporter how it is as Democratic Majority leader.

"I think I know these senators and understand what motivates them better than anyone else in the state of Washington," he started

This is the second of a series by Post-Intelligencer political writers on personalities in the State Legislature.

with candor, a characteristic as prominent as his polka-dot bow ties and suspenders.

A nervous man of slender build, Greive has represented a West Seattle district in the Senate since 1946, the past seven sessions as Majority Leader.

Given the slightly Byzantine nature of the upper chamber, that tenure as majority leader is as remarkable as a ten-year run on Broadway, or an old Bolshevik's death from natural causes.

Greive's detractors scoff a bit at the position, but they miss the significant point.

He has mastered a small art, like the virtuoso of an "F" trumpet, or a left handed rifle marksman.

"A senate leader isn't a leader in the sense that he can snap his fingers and produce a vote," said Greive. He was in his stocking feet now, hands folded behind his head.

"The Senate isn't like the House where they march into the caucus room, get the signals, come out and vote. Most of these people have been around far longer and each of them has to be approached on his own terms."

What he was saying, is that you have to know what the senators want, or what motivates them.

"You have to be a kind of business agent," he explained. "I mean you have to advise them sometimes and help them out. Who do you think got through that \$40 per diem? You have to do the dirty work if you want to keep the privileges."

Greive has settled on his place in politics and he works at it with consummate determination. When Gov. Dan Evans put his muscle behind campaigns to dump Democrat Sens. Lowell Peterson, Don Talley, and Al Henry, Greive came through for them with "fund raising" and shoe leather. He actually doorbelled in a couple of these districts to hold his majority.

As their "business agent" he was working for the increase in their per diem from \$25 to \$40 weeks before the start of the session, negotiating with Republicans, who have a majority in the House and who want a tax reform program moved out of the Legislature.

A guy asked him to size up the potential Senate vote for a tax reform proposal. Greive leaned forward with pencil over a piece of paper and started writing names.

First, five Republicans he doesn't figure to support any kind of income tax are Sens. Woodall, Twig, Maltson, Guess and Canfield, despite or perhaps because of the governor's urgings.

Then he mused over Democrats, forgetting the specific tax reform issue.

"You can appeal to Sens. (Nat) Washington and (Wes) Uhlman strictly on the merits of the issue," he said. "If Nat thinks it's for the good, he'll go for it."

"Then you have the 'Arabs,' Sens. (August) Marsden, (William) Gissberg and Henry. They are interested in a quid pro quo. They want a piece of booty to take back for their county. I mean, you don't even have to be friendly when you approach them on a vote. You just have to know what they want."

"Durkan?" Greive paused. Sen. Martin Durkan, Issaquah, is the Ways

Legislative News

Shelby Scates

Bill Sieverling



SENATE MAJORITY LEADER BOB GREIVE
"Have to do the dirty work to keep privileges"

and Means chairman, and, at this point, the most formidable contender for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in 1972. The majority leader is not one of his big fans.

"Durkan is going for what's good for Durkan," he said. "Last session when he was more conservative we didn't get on so good. Now that he's more liberal we're getting on pretty good. I might even come out for him for governor, but I'm afraid he'd take another poll."

He laughed at his joke. Durkan is striking a more liberal, and conciliatory image this session, at least partially as a consequence of a poll made for him last fall.

"And, of course, there are the Catholics," he noted. Greive himself is a Roman Catholic as is every other Democratic senator from King County except Uhlman.

It is a kaleidoscope, the Senate floor, changing with every issue.

"What you wind up doing," said Greive, "is isolating those definitely for or against a proposal, then working on the neutrals."

Coexisting with the technician is the productive politician.

Greive takes a reasonably liberal, progressive approach. He pushed through a tough air pollution bill, Forward Thrust measures and the King County stadium bill last session. He is still mildly miffed at Gov. Evans over the latter for not appointing him to the stadium commission.

This session he is again behind Forward Thrust bills, plus a package of urban renewal proposals that may be as important to core cities as anything up for consideration. He also has a tax reform proposal that could be the biggest sleeper of this session.

"You have to have an intelligent program and be a little out front," he noted.

He is growing sideburns to match the polka-dot bow ties.

December 12, 1969, West Seattle Herald

Greive Is Legislator Of Year



Chosen legislator of the year by the Young Men's Democratic Club of King County, Senator R. R. (Bob) Greive from West Seattle accepts the award from Mayor, and former Senate colleague Wes Uhlman. Looking on

is City Councilman Sam Smith, previous recipient of the award. Greive, the Senate Majority Leader, was so honored for his many outstanding services to his state and his party during the past two years.

Seattle Times, February 1, 1971

Sen. Greive's lectures ease way for solons

By DALE NELSON
Associated Press

OLYMPIA — "As Al Rosellini told me, don't even let anybody get the floor until you find out what he wants it for. Many a freshman has yielded the floor and never got it back."

The maxim is a cleverly worded parliamentary law, recited at 5:28 p. m. in Room 400, Public Lands Building, on the state capital campus.

The professor is state Senator Raymond Robert Greive, majority floor leader and senior member of the Senate in years of service.

His students range from Senator Sam Gustaf, Spokane Republican, a determined opponent of Greive in many a Senate debate, to youthful newcomers and newcomers to both house and senate.

Greive, who has been in the Senate since 1949, has held such classes for freshman legislators for a number of sessions. This year Sidney E. Sawyer, secretary of the Senate, suggested they be available in all corners.

WITH THE assistance of Lucille Reinbeck, his com-

mittee clerk, Greive put together a 31-page booklet complete with diagrams and line drawings. The senator, a one-time commercial artist, did some of the illustrations himself.

The advice he passed on from former Democratic Governor Rosellini is typical of the practical experience Greive brings to the class along with a detailed knowledge of Senate rules and parliamentary law.

Greive told his class that the Senate's present presiding officer, Lt. Gov. John A. Chivington, is "eminently fair," but the most expert parliamentarian in his 25 years in the Senate was former Lt. Gov. Victor A. McPherson.

"He was a marvelous presiding officer," he said. "Chivington and McPherson (former speaker of the House Don McPherson) got by, but in these days nobody gets tough."

Greive recalls that he learned his parliamentary wrangling in the days when the intricacies of the rules were easier often used.

Once, he told his students, when the presiding officer

refused to recognize him, "I just stopped the whole thing. I was yelling and screaming. Finally he recognized Jack Rogers (former senator from Kitsap County) and Jack yielded to me."

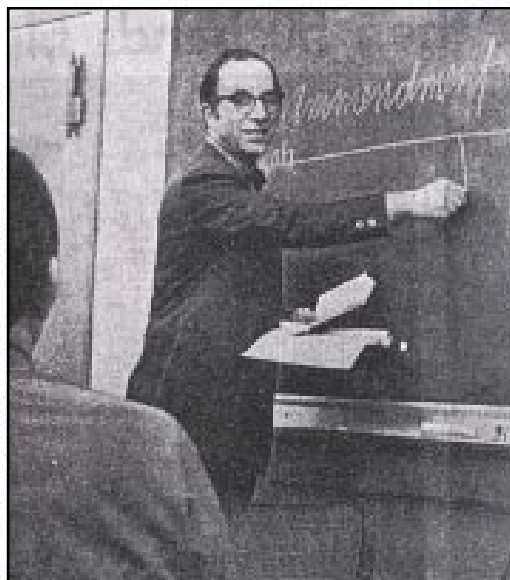
Each member of the class brings with him a little red-lined copy of the Legislature's parliamentary code, "Reynolds' Parliamentary Rules."

AFTER HIS lecture, illustrated with diagrams chalked on a blackboard, the Seattle Democrat hands out examination papers which have been prepared for legislative interns.

Greive has selected the questions from actual situations found in the Senate journals. He says he picks only the tough ones.

Greive defended Senate rules aren't always followed rigorously. One rule says nobody can speak more than twice during debate.

"Mark, on unemployment compensation, I spoke four times and McDougall (Senator Robert McDougall, Democratic Republican) spoke more than that," he said.



State Senator R. B. [Bob] Greive, Senate majority leader, instructs other legislators.—A.P. wirephoto.



Senator Greive poses with fellow legislators and Governor Dan Evans for a bill signing in the early 1970s.

Greive Knows His People to Call Tune in Senate

By STEPHEN KENT
Associated Press

OLYMPIA — "It is important," said Senator Robert R. Greive, "to know the system."

To the intense, rapid-speaking Senate majority leader, the system is a way of life. As a conductor brings out the talents of his musicians to produce a symphony concert, so the Democratic leader depends on his knowledge of 48 senators to produce a legislative program.

For Greive, it is knowing what to trade and with whom, cashing in on past support and party loyalties.

The West Seattle attorney, serving in his 13th session, verifies the statement that attempting to fathom the workings of the Senate by observing the floor action is like estimating the size of an iceberg by seeing the surfaced portion.

"SPEECHMAKING on the floor isn't the thing. The din is cast long before that," he said.

"The skill is in the vote-counting and I think I'm the best," he said.

"You must know when to put the pressure, you have to know who's firm and who's a vacillator. You learn the people so that when one says he will go with you, you know he won't change," he said.

Greive ran through a roster of the Senate using tax reform as his point. A man was put in the aye column because he believed in the concept, or because a large state facility in his district is a potential pressure point, or because he usually went the way of another senator.

INTO THE no column fell those opposed by belief to income tax, as well as those influenced by public-opinion polls, by feelings toward the administration and by past favors which could be called due.

No one was assigned to a position without a reason and the degree of Greive's faith in that reason.

Greive echoed statements heard often that the 41st session is marked by an era of good feeling.

"It's almost non-partisan—perhaps bi-partisan is a better term—but it can't last indefinitely."

The clash will come when tax reform hits the floor. And that won't happen, Greive feels, until Gov. Dan Evans is ready for it to happen.

"It's obvious Gov. Evans is stacking things up, hoping the lobbyists will put the pressure on."

"THERE will come a time when there won't be enough money for all the demands of schools, cities, counties and other needs," he said.

"When it comes up, it will take a week or 10 days of pushing and muscling it."

"Evans will never be convinced he doesn't have the votes until the first time around. And if you don't have the votes the first time, you go out and get them," he said.

The majority leader drew contrasting pictures of the Senate and House.

"The House speaker rewards, recognizes, and protects his people from the hungry wolves of the opposition. The House is more of a competitive place. The mem-

bers are more inclined to follow the leadership," he said.

"There are very few real floor fights in the Senate. It is made up of a blend of ideas and the trick is to know the blend. You have to add up the results at the end of the session, not by innings."

ON HIS relation with a republican governor, Greive said:

"It's hard to be against him when he comes up with things you believe in. How do you fight a person who stands for the same things as you?"

"You can't strike an all-against pose. We're not buying everything he has, but we are doing some selective buying," Greive said.

Greive said his tax-reform proposal will be the one presented to the people by the Legislature. It offers a choice between a single-rate income tax, a graduated rate, or no tax at all.

"It's obvious we can't get our graduated rate and the governor can't get his single rate," Greive said.

A 1971 article describes Senator Greive's legislative talents.

Tuesday, April 27, 1971

The Seattle Times A 13

Richard W. Larsen:

'Play's the thing' as redistricting occupies legislators

OLYMPIA — The curtain officially went up on the redistricting show in the Legislature, but there was no applause for the opening action. A giggle, two laughs and a yawn maybe.

All through this elongating legislative session it was known that both Republicans and Democrats would one day step onstage with their own plans for redrawing the state's 49 legislative-district boundaries. Exchanging furtive glances and remarks, leaders of both parties for weeks have been drawing their own maps.

The Republicans, unfurling their plan, bounded on stage first yesterday.

SCENE 1: The office of the Speaker of the House. Sitting at a desk, facing reporters at a press conference, are Speaker Tom Swayze and G. O. P. redistricting leaders, Representatives Art Brown of Seattle and Sid Morrison of Zillah. They wear faint but sincere smiles as they contemplate the stacks of maps arrayed on display for the press.

Swayze: "It's an excellent plan."

Morrison: "We're going to insist on provable equality." (All the districts of the state will have nearly the same number of people.) "The Cascade Mountains are not to be violated." (No legislative district will stretch from an East Side county over the mountains to the West Side.)

Brown: "It's set up so equitably that one third of the districts are probably Republican, one third are probably Democratic and the remaining one third are probably 'swing' districts."

Exit the press.

SCENE 2: Moments later, outside the Speaker's office, Senator R. R. (Bob) Greive, Seattle Democrat and mastermind of Democratic redistricting, sits on a couch. He clutches the Republican plan, examining it excitedly for the first time.

Greive (with a shrill giggle): "This isn't a plan. It's a joke. They want to repeal the election, that's all."

He scans the map and gives a running commentary to a gathering crowd, mostly reporters. "They kinda put Francis and Dore in the same district." (He points to where the 32nd District of Senator Pete Francis, a Democrat, has been stretched across Seattle's North End to gobble up the 45th District of Senator Fred Dore, another Democrat.)

Greive (still examining the map, with rising emotion): "Where do they put Herr?"

Greive: "Where's Herr? Did they just leave him out? ... he has to be someplace."

(The reference is to the often-inconspicuous Senator Gordon Herr, from a safe West Seattle Democratic district, who plods faithfully in Greive's Democratic infantry in the Senate.)

Greive: "Aaaaah!" Herr is "found" at last. His home lies in a district newly numbered 5. The district meanders along the salt waterfront of South King County; a lovely place to live, but a tough place for a Democrat to find votes.

Greive (guffawing loudly): "Look here!" He points to the G. O. P.'s 33rd District. It is another waterfront trip, from Seward Park along the shore of Lake Washington to Renton. It would accommodate two House seats, but its boundaries include the homes of five incumbent Democrats — John Bangariol, John Merrill, A. N. (Bud) Shinpooh, John O'Brien, and William Chatalas.

Representative Brown, a principal author of the plan, joins the Greive conversation group. Greive asks him why Dore's senatorial district in the North End—the 45th—disappeared.

Brown: "It didn't disappear. It merely was moved to Enumclaw."

Brown alludes to Dore's move last year from his home in the Central Area—the 37th District—to the North End, where he won the Senate election, skillfully riding the property-tax revolt issue.

Brown: "Senator Dore has moved before and we thought he wouldn't mind moving again." Besides, Enumclaw is a lovely place.

Laughter.
Curtain.

THE REPUBLICAN PLAN has some good in it. It also has many Republican goodies — stored there for trading purposes to be used at that time when Greive brings his Democratic plan onstage.

Redistricting is a strange, contradictory play. The directors and actors — the legislators — often grow more emotional about it than they do about more important issues. Many are dealing with their own political survival. But the drama is played to an almost-empty "house." The audience — the voters — is bored by redistricting.

Never has a delegation of constituents marched into the Capitol to insist that they be kept in the districts of their favorite legislator.

So no one really would pay much attention to the issue even if the Legislature set its redistricting play to music and debated the issues in the nude, a la "Hair." (That, however, might dispel any wonderment whether Greive has a secret King County redistricting plan tattooed on his upper torso.)

Yet the pace and accomplishments of this Legislature — something in which voters really are interested — no doubt will suffer through the onstage and backstage struggling over redistricting.

FOURTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATURE
1971-72

COMMITTEE

CONSTITUTION, ELECTIONS AND
LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE
JUDICIARY
MEDICINE, DENTISTRY AND HEALTH
CARE, AIR AND WATER POLLUTION
RAILS AND JOINT RULED
WAYS AND MEANS
REVENUE AND TAXATION



SENATOR
R. R. BOB GREIVE
MAJORITY LEADER
THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT
444 CALIFORNIA AVE. S.W.
SEATTLE WASHINGTON 98101

Washington State Senate

March 10, 1972

MEMO TO: All Democratic Senators

FROM: Senator Bob Greive

SUBJECT: Redistricting Negotiations

To put it quite plainly, the Governor killed what we honestly believed was a workable compromise on redistricting last weekend.

We started negotiating sessions Friday evening, March 3. We had been led to believe that the Governor, too, was anxious for compromise, and had agreed that he would call us back in special session if we could reach agreement.

Democrats taking part included Senators Bailey, Cooney and myself, and Representatives Sawyer and Bottiger. Republicans present were Speaker Swayze, Representative Morrison, Senator Newschwander, and from time to time Senator Lewis.

We met until about midnight Friday night, worked all day Saturday until about 2 a.m. Sunday, and began again at 10 o'clock Sunday morning. After continuous argument and negotiation through the weekend, at about 9 o'clock Sunday evening we believed we had reached an agreement we could all live with. Final figures for the 32nd District were still to be determined, but both sides were willing to accept a compromise. The compromise, using the Humphrey-Nixon-Wallace vote of 1968, would have given Republicans 52 House seats, Democrats 45, with 2 seats that could not be determined. The makeup of the Senate would have remained basically as it is now.

At this point, feeling we were all ready to accept this agreement, and believing the Governor should okay our final compromise, he was invited to join us in the Speaker's Office. He had been on a ski trip and came in looking tanned, rested and happy. But within about ten minutes after his arrival he told us unless we gave the Republicans enough seats in the Senate to jeopardize the Democratic control, and enough gains in the House to assure them of approximately 57 seats, he wouldn't go for the agreement. He indicated he wanted to gain at least four Senate seats. The Democratic negotiators agreed that his demands were totally out of reason. So in this ten minutes the Governor destroyed any chance there may have been for agreement in our negotiations.

It should have been no great surprise, but we got the distinct impression that the Governor doesn't like legislators in general, and the Democratic legislators in particular.

Gorton has submitted suggested plans to the Master which would give the Republicans a three- to five-man control of the Senate, and absolute control of the House. He has even changed the numbering system for each District so that Senators in the stronger Districts would run in Presidential election years and the Senators in the weak Districts would run in off-year elections, making the Democratic effort even more difficult.

We have submitted plans and motions for continuance to the Court in an effort to delay until after the next election, but we are very concerned about the man selected as Master. As far as we can determine the only interest the Professor named to do the job has, outside his classroom activity, is his membership in the Dartmouth Club--he is a fellow alumnus of Slade Gorton.

Finally, for the present, our best bet seems to be Initiative 266--which may turn out to be our only hope. We must keep the signatures coming in. We have approximately 6,000 valid signatures at this time, but we must have at least 103,000. We need names of more people who will circulate the petitions and all the help we can find to obtain signatures.

Tuesday, June 13, 1972

'Balderdash,' says Sen. Greive about redistricting 'favoritism'

By DICK POLLOCK
Daily News Staff Writer

The U.S. District Court's plan of redistricting the state's legislative districts is gerrymandered and favors the Republicans, State Sen. Robert Greive told the Cowlitz-Wahkiakum Central Labor Council Monday night.

Sen. Greive, D-King County, is Senate majority leader and an acknowledged expert in redistricting matters. He and State Central Labor Council President Joe Davis were in Longview to refute statements made to the local labor council May 22 by James Bender, president of the King County Central Labor Council.

The burden of Bender's talk was that why can't a state population that is 56 to 58 per cent Democratic elect a majority to the house of Representatives and a governor? He said it is because Sen. Greive had redistricted the state in previous years to favor Democratic senators that would vote to continue Sen. Greive as majority leader. Bender said the court redistricting plan in the long run favored Democrats and labor.

"Balderdash," said Sen. Greive here Monday. The Democratic majority in the state is 53 to 54 per cent Democratic depending upon whose figures you use, and Republican Dan Evans polled 55 per cent of the votes which shows how insignificant a 2 or 3 per cent majority can be.

President Nixon didn't carry Cowlitz County, but Republican Rep. Bill Paris did. One reason is because Rep. Paris persuaded some Democrats to vote for him, and another is because Democrats "always lose the close ones," and that is part of the reason the court redistricting plan favors the Republicans.

The reason Democrats lose the close ones, Sen. Greive said, is that Republicans vote all the way down the ballot and Democrats fall off. Two neighboring precincts in Seattle illustrated the point. One precinct is overwhelmingly Democratic, the other solid Republican. The Democratic falloff was 24 per cent, the Republican 4 per cent. The falloff is especially great in urban areas where campaign tactics are completely different from those in Cowlitz and Wahkiakum counties, and the gerrymandering has been done mostly in multi-district counties, he said.

There are 17 legislative districts in King County, each with two representatives and a senator. Newspapers and television can't make voters familiar with 102 candidates running for 51 seats, so the Democratic voters quit marking their ballots.

Greive ridiculed the technical aspects of the court redistricting plan but pointed out the political portion was skillfully handled. He denied that the geography professor who made the plan at the direction of the court was non-political. He was nominated by Republican Attorney General Slade Gorton and Sen. Francis Holman, R-King County. There are now 11 districts that are 80 per cent Democratic — concentrating the Democratic votes.

For instance, the Spokane County courthouse is solidly Democratic except for one position. After redistricting, one of the five districts found itself with a population that gave President Nixon 25 per cent of the votes. The other four districts share the Republicans and can thus elect four times as many legislators than the one where the Democrats are concentrated.

In order to do this, a portion of the city of Spokane was included with parts of the Okanogan country, he said. Eleven cities were split, and unnecessarily so. Sen. Gordon Walgren, D-Kit-sap, was gerrymandered out of his seat and Republican House Speaker Tom Skaay, who recently moved, was gerrymandered into his old district by drawing lines to include a small portion across Puget Sound from the main part of the district in Tacoma.

Another device used to weaken Democrats was to renumber the districts — a tactic that almost eliminated Sen. Don Talley. But the court reversed that part of the plan and allows him to serve the remaining two years of his term.

There are two ways to fight "the master's" plan, Sen. Greive said. One is to go to the U.S. Supreme Court and ask for a "stay" or postponement, and the other is to go to the people with an initiative. Both methods are being used and they overlap. If sufficient signatures are obtained for Initiative 265, it could help persuade the Supreme Court that the voters are about to decide the matter themselves. Washington has a history of determining redistricting matters at the polls, he said.

The appeal to the Supreme Court is a complicated one. It involves a serious miscount of the people at Ft. Lewis near Tacoma (and is the main reason Cowlitz County was split between two districts), the Negroes in ghetto areas are undercounted by as much as 50 per cent and are therefore denied their proportionate representation, the legislative process has been interfered with, and "the master left out 37 census areas," Sen. Greive said.

The Bremerton Sun, November 14, 1972

It's 'A Durkan Operation'

Greive Hasn't Given Up Reins Yet

By ADELE FERGUSON
Sun Staff Writer

Sen. Robert R. Greive, the man who's held the reins of power in the State Senate longer than any other legislative leader in the United States, thinks his 18-year reign is in danger of ending.

But he hasn't given up yet. "If they think they can put a better image on the Senate, let 'em go ahead, if they've got the votes," said the Seattle lawyer, who was here yesterday on a court case.

But if they kick him out as floor leader, they'd better be prepared to find him front and center for the chairmanship of a committee he wants created which would have the power of subpoena into income tax returns and other records of public officials.

"They want reform — that's real reform," said Greive.

"They" have been identified as Sen. August P. Mardesich of Everett and Gordon Walgren of Bremerton, but Greive said they are only the front men.

"Martin Durkan's running this show," he said. "This is a Durkan operation through and through."

Durkan, Mardesich, Walgren and ten other senators have so far signed a position paper which sets out various suggestions for reforming Senate operations, and each signature is considered a vote for Mardesich for floor leader.

There are still some undecided members as well as a race in doubt, so the vote for Senate leadership won't come just yet.

As for the reform suggestions, Greive said, matching committees in House and Senate wouldn't work — too easy to pigeonhole something in one House — "eliminate the number of committees? Fine, but have these committees meeting all the time and who'll want to be on rules? Annual elections, fine, that's helped the Democrats in the past. Annual sessions I have no objection. Year-around staffs for every legislator — how much would that cost? Experts to advise the caucus, fine, let them have their experts. Minutes raised for the caucus disturbed by the caucus, okay, as long as the administrative costs aren't too high."

Greive has been under fire for years for his maintenance

of the so-called "Greive Fund" wherein he receives money from contributors and then disburses it to campaigns of those senators friendly to his election as floor leader.

He keeps careful listings of all contributions, he said. "My fund is practically an open book."

But the real reform, he said, should come with a surveillance committee and he would like to be its chairman — if he isn't re-elected floor leader.

"Nobody's accused me of dishonesty," Greive said. "I think we should have the right of subpoena to look at people's income taxes, to track down some of these terrible rumors about dishonesty. Mind you, I don't think most of them are true, but we owe it to the public to track them down."

That's the only way to have a good image, he said, "and that's a good place for me. I wouldn't be taking anybody else's chairmanship away from them."

Rumors about politicians can be bad, he said, "some may not work too hard and have incomes they can't account

for. You constantly hear rumors about the timber tax, and so I would volunteer my services as chairman of this committee to look into this. If people have retainers that come from pinballs or gamblers, we should tell it. Or if someone has a cozy arrangement with any lobbyist, the public ought to know it."

Initiative 276 requires full disclosure of contributions and of retainers received by lawyers and he's all for that, said Greive, but it must be enforced.

The ethics committee of the Senate is too weak for the kind of true surveillance that's needed of members' activities he said, and if the Senate doesn't have its own committee, it's going to find Atty. Gen. Slade Gorton beating it to the draw — Gorton will have one.

Greive also said that he'd like to see a new gambling bill drawn with the advice and assistance of a three or four man commission appointed by the FBI.

"The FBI knows how the Mafia operates, let them tell us how best to avoid their control," he suggested.



Senator Greive in his 1973 legislative portrait.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer, November 19, 1972

Shelby Scates

Weird State Senate Battle

Funny contest, this battle for control of the state Senate. Stakes are big, the race is close, and the contenders want to win.

And yet, Sen. R. R. (Bob) Greive, the incumbent Democratic majority leader whose position is in jeopardy, doesn't seem hardly to be squeezing an arm on behalf of his candidacy.

Weird. A triumvirate of senators, August Mardesich, Everett; Martin Durkan, Issaquah; and Gordon Waigren, Bremerton, are running hard to replace Greive with Mardesich.

Their stated reasons for the change is to improve what they called in a manifesto issued last week the "poor image" of the legislature.

To anybody doing business in Olympia, that's a public joke on the order of John D. Rockefeller passing out dimes to orphans or J. P. Morgan, posing with a midget on his lap so as to shake their robber-baron images.

Greive is quirky, sometimes stubbornly wrong-headed. He inadvertently did the state a service by refusing to settle redistricting with any plan other than his own. That forced it into the hands of an impartial geographer.

He has fostered a drone-like group of legislators, mostly from Spokane, on the Senate chambers. They did nothing to improve the image of the place, or worse, its ability to deal with problems.

But Greive's candor is unquestioned and his integrity, after 14 years as majority leader, is intact. That is an enviable mark for any legislative body.

His petty virtues are a legislative legend. Greive, an intense, religious man, doesn't drink, smoke, chew or chase around. They are a clue to something else, an insight that only adds a bit of mystery to this leadership battle.

The man's avocation, if not his life, is politics of

this specific nature: majority leader of the State Senate.

"I guess I would be all right as county executive or governor," he said in a recent interview. "But I've never been interested in doing that. I like what I'm doing."

Accordingly, he spends his spare time helping elect Democratic candidates to the Senate. Image-wise, it's probably a liability. The great statesmen of our time aren't known for the care with which they select locations for campaign signs stapled together in their basements. Winston Churchill wasted little shoe-leather doorbelling his London district. Greive spends it from Concrete to Walla Walla.

Greive likes his work. All the more reason, one would think, that he would apply the pressure to hold his post. But more than one of his Senate colleagues has noted this reluctance to take arms the past several days, a critical period in this campaign that ends tonight when they caucus in Seattle.

A week ago Greive said he might not become a candidate if he could be satisfied that Mardesich would reveal his legal retainers and his position on a gambling bill. The gambling bill keeps coming up in his talk about the Senate fight.

As the result of the people's passage of SJR 5, the legislature is allowed, in its wisdom, to write a bill allowing gambling. What kind of bill? Dog racing went down to defeat at the polls, but it's almost certain to be an issue again in this legislature. What kind of a dog racing bill?

Greive says he wants a panel of experts from the FBI to draw guidelines for gambling legislation. Win or lose tonight, he's apt to propose such a course of action.

He may lose. "We need to change the image," say several senators who might be considered swing votes in the showdown.

But given his political past and his unique attachment to the job, it is almost inconceivable that this rather unusual legislative figure would go down without some kind of a hell-roaring fight.



SEN. GREIVE

DON'T MISS THE
- HAPPY WAKE -

GUEST OF HONOR:

"THE FALLEN LEADER"
SENATOR BOB GREIVE

- WORK HARD...
- MAKE EVERYBODY CAMPAIGN...
- MAKE EVERYBODY MAD...
- GET EVERYBODY ELECTED...



...AND YOU'LL GET YOUR REWARD !!

A lighthearted 1972 cartoon announces the end of Senator Greive's run as Senate majority leader.



A 1974 letter to constituents outlines Senator Greive's feelings about that year's special session. It also sports artwork by the Senator, famed for his ever-present bow tie and glasses. The 1974 mini-session was Senator Greive's last in the Legislature; in 1976 he went on to serve on the King County Council.

The Seattle Times, May 4, 1987

Bob Greive: 40 years of power politics

by Doug Underwood
Times political reporter

It's hard to look at King County Councilman Bob Greive, with his ever-present bow tie and his old-style pinstripe suits, and think of him as a relic of an age of political titans.

But when Greive, a Democrat, runs for re-election this fall, he will put 40 years of political life on the line — a political life that reaches back into an era when Greive was about as towering a political figure as this state has ever produced.

At 67, Greive is just as eccentric and industrious and enigmatic as he was when he spent almost 20 years as the

A CHALLENGER

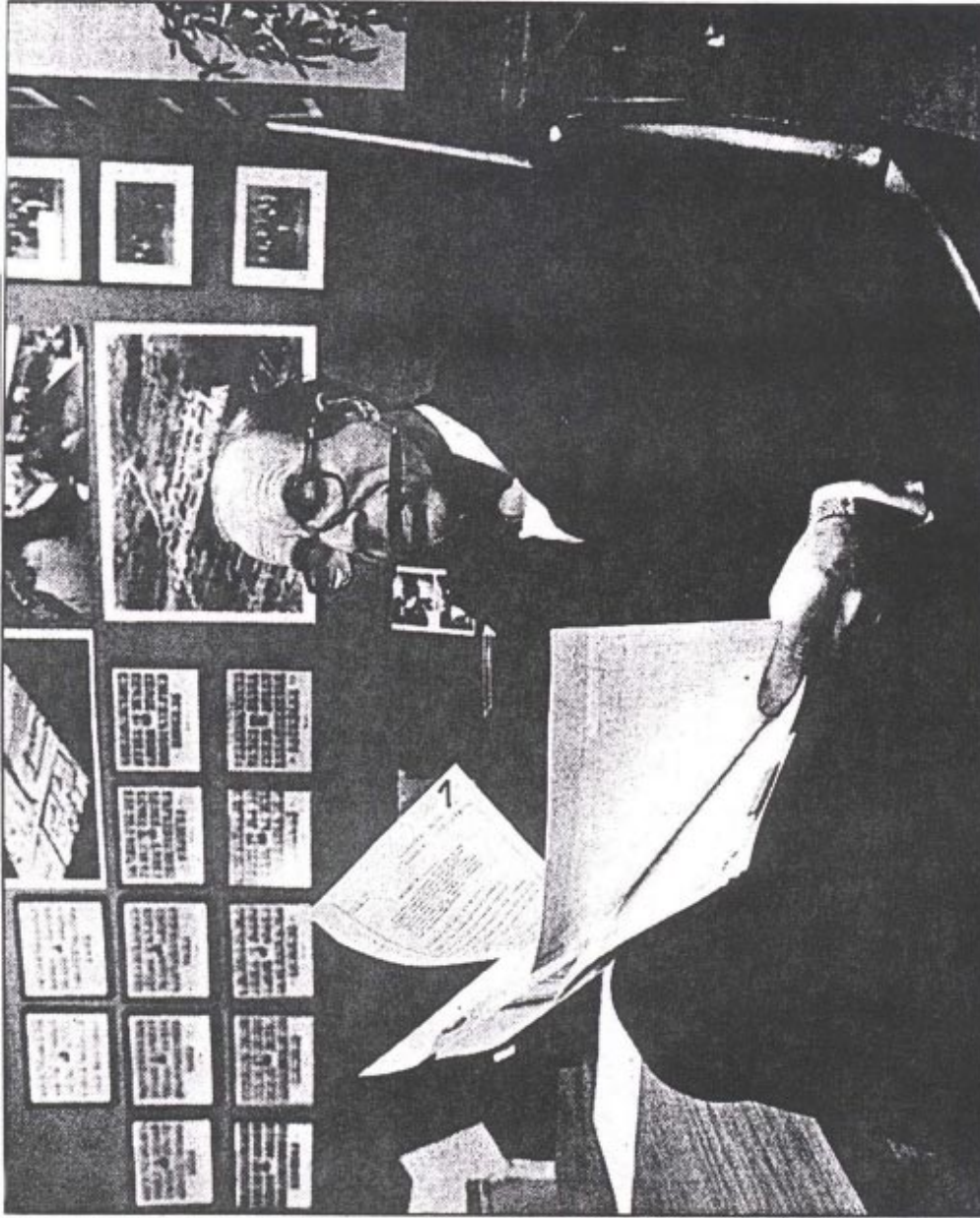
■ Seattle City Council aide Greg Nickels throws his hat into the ring against Bob Greive.

powerhouse Senate majority leader. He was brought down in a blood feud with his legendary legislative rivals: August Mardesich, Martin Durkan and Gordon Walgren.

"He's a very strange man," says one of his old Senate colleagues. "Politics is his whole life. He's very self-righteous, but he's not above doing anything to retain his position."

Since 1976, Greive has operated in the more relaxed, out-of-the-limelight atmosphere of the King County Council, which he acknowledges isn't as exciting as his former life in Olympia.

In Olympia lore, Greive is remembered as a master red-tricker and a power broker who



Vic Conditt/Seattle Times

Bob Greive, veteran of 40 years of political life, is preparing for another challenge.

Please see **GREIVE** on C 12

GREIVE

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rewarded his friends and punished his enemies in his ruthless determination to maintain his job at the top of the legislative power structure.

"When he left, he made it very clear he was going to get Augie (Mardesich) and Durkan and me," Walgren recalls.

But people who know Greive say he has always been much more multifaceted: a teetotaler and a devout Catholic who attends Mass every day, a wonderful ballroom dancer, a dyslexic who made it through law school, a candidate for a Ph.D., an attorney with a busy moonlighting practice on the side, and a man who, facing a divorce after 37 years of marriage, still buys his wife a silver necklace on their anniversary.

In fact, any discussion of Greive has to begin with his workaholic nature, his loner's image and his obsession with politics.

"My whole life unfolded after I was elected" in 1946, Greive says. As for his resurrection on the council, Greive says, "We get older, we get a few wrinkles. But we don't change that much."

Greive no longer has the passion for the No. 1 job — in this case the County Council chairmanship. And yet, always one to remember that money is the mother's milk of politics, he has been determined to keep the chairmanship of the council's Finance Committee,

where he can dole out the pork-barrel projects so important to his colleagues on the council.

Greive still remembers how to protect his position, too. Last year, for example, he threatened to vote for a Republican County Council chairman if the Democratic majority didn't let him keep the Finance Committee post. Cynics say Greive loves the 5-4 split on the council so he can move back and forth, offering his vote as a way to cut deals with various factions.

But Greive clearly misses the Legislature.

In Olympia, "I had the burden of keeping myself in power — it was my lifeblood," he says. "Here, the pressure is off. . . . Down there, it was like getting up and playing with the Seahawks. The ball was always bouncing; there was tension, frustration, excitement. Here, I can do what I feel. There isn't any party discipline."

Greive's critics portray him as the supreme political survivor. And he is braced for a challenge from Greg Nickels, legislative aide to Seattle City Councilman Norm Rice, who announced yesterday he will run against Greive in the 8th District Democratic primary this year. The 8th Council District is anchored in West Seattle.

Greive has tried hard to boost his profile in recent months. He has promoted a plan to buy Mariners tickets as a way to keep the baseball team in town. He

wants to put the choice of building a new sewer plant in the Duwamish region or expanding the West Point facility to a vote of the people. And he has been pushing his plan to get the council to buy the Smith Tower for county offices.

County government insiders say Greive works just as hard in his efforts for his County Council district — which stretches from West Seattle to Federal Way — as he did in his legislative days.

"I can truthfully say I was never able to outprepare and outwork Bob Greive," says Supreme Court Justice James Anderson, who was Greive's longtime counterpart as Senate minority leader. "I doubt if anyone has done that."

Greive's political career began in 1946, when he was elected — with the help of his mother, a Democratic precinct worker — as a 26-year-old Democratic state senator from West Seattle.

Folks in Olympia remember Greive as part of the pre-public-disclosure era when larger-than-life political figures wrestled with each other in an atmosphere of blood feuds and vengeance. When he ascended to Senate majority leader in the mid-1950s, Greive flexed his muscles to keep control of the chamber, which he did with a single-minded fixation, until 1972.

Greive used two techniques to

keep on top of the heap: an obsession with redistricting (and redistricting opponents out of the Legislature, which he did on numerous occasions) and controlling the flow of lobbyists' money to Senate candidates, who returned the favor by supporting him for majority leader.

At one point, then-Gov. Dan Evans called on the Legislature to break up "Greive's gang" and end "14 years of tyranny" by ousting him. Sen. A.L. "Slim" Rasmussen, D-Tacoma, shocked Olympia when he stood up on the Senate floor to publicly reveal the campaign fund Greive collected from lobbyists.

Greive returned the favor by presenting Rasmussen with what became known as "Rasmussen's stovepipe" — a narrow district that connected Rasmussen's home with a Republican district and led to the loss of his seat in 1967. Rasmussen has since been re-elected.

Greive was finally brought down when Mardesich challenged him, set up his own operation to finance Senate candidates, and toppled Greive as Senate majority leader in 1972. In the next election, fellow Democrat Mardesich helped engineer Greive's exit from the Legislature by supporting a third-party candidate who helped boost Greive's GOP opponent, Nancy Buffington, into office.

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But later, the tables turned.

George Martonik, an aide to Greive, testified that Mardesich had taken a bribe from a garbage-haulers' group. Mardesich was indicted, tried and acquitted, but not before he had lost his majority leader's job and eventually his seat in the Senate.

Old-timers in Olympia love to describe the Democratic caucus meeting where Mardesich announced his challenge of Greive. Mardesich, a fisherman from Everett, told a story about how his Slavic relatives would settle a dispute by putting two knives in the table and the rivals would grab for them. Then he cursed Greive, challenged him, and stepped outside with him — where reportedly they almost came to blows.

Greive stories are legendary around Olympia. He is a dyslexic who flunked out of the University of Washington and later graduated from the University of Miami in Florida (which he attended when

"He tolerated everyone having his own corner of the field to avoid disharmony," Gissberg recalls.

Unlike other older-but-mel-lower politicians, Greive hasn't changed much since he was elected to the County Council in 1976. And yet Greive is far from a Machiavellian figure. He loves power more than money and hasn't accumulated a huge fortune. Unlike some of his former Senate colleagues, Greive was always viewed as an honest figure.

"In this state, it's almost unheard of for a Democrat to be in office 40 years and not have a hint of scandal," says one Democrat.

Greive still works hard at his law practice, where he keeps a secretary who works evening hours.

Greive also is taking courses by mail and writing papers for a Ph.D. in political science from the Claremont Graduate School in California. For his doctoral dissertation, he recently offered a massive volume on how to get elected to political office. It was rejected, forcing him to concentrate on a more scholarly work.

The Greive tradition carries on at the County Council, where he operates by the same political principles he once used to stay in power in the Legislature. When dealing with his colleagues, "There is always something that makes them tick and you've got to find what it is and do what makes a difference to them," he says.

It's clear that what makes Greive tick is power and politics — and the desire to be re-elected to continue dealing in both.

In Olympia, 'I had the burden of keeping myself in power — it was my lifeblood.'


Bob Greive

King County councilman

the Legislature wasn't in session). Greive blames his problems at the UW on a dispute with university administrators who opposed a bill

he pushed through to shorten the law-school course from four to three years.

In his later years, his rivals became people like Mardesich, former Senate Ways and Means Chairman Martin Durkan, Judiciary Chairman Bill Gissberg and Gordon Walgren, who was later to become the Senate majority leader. They were the Senate's brightest members, all lawyers, and Greive respected their deal-making prowess. He also let them run their own domains.



*West Seattle, King County and the State of Washington thank Bob Greive
for his many years of distinguished public service and long commitment to clean water.*

Bob Greive

Former senator thanked during civic ceremony

"In the early days there were a lot of 'big girls,'" Freese said jokingly. "I never see any more and never."

IN THE LEGISLATURE
of the
STATE OF WASHINGTON



**SENATE RESOLUTION
2000-8761**

By Senators Heavey, Bauer, Fraser and Snyder

WHEREAS, R. R. "Bob" Greive was originally trained as a commercial artist at Cornish Art School in Seattle; and

WHEREAS, Bob Greive received his law degree from the University of Miami in Florida and a Ph.D in Government from Claremont Graduate School; and

WHEREAS, Bob Greive was elected to the State Senate in 1947 from the Thirty-fourth District in West Seattle and continued to serve as State Senator until 1975; and

WHEREAS, Senator Bob Greive was elected Majority Leader of the State Senate for eighteen of the twenty-eight years he served; and

WHEREAS, Senator Bob Greive had an ability to work with legislators on both sides of the aisle and was widely recognized for his leadership ability; and

WHEREAS, Senator Bob Greive was recognized as a premier parliamentarian who memorized the Senate Rules, Joint Rules, and most of Reeds Rules; and

WHEREAS, Former Senator Ray Moore remarked in his oral history that Bob Greive "had as many moves as Michael Jordan"; and

WHEREAS, In the late 50's and throughout the 60's and 70's, Bob Greive was known as "Mr. Redistricting"; and

WHEREAS, After an intense day of legislative work, Bob Greive loved to dance well into the night and was widely known for his dancing abilities; and

WHEREAS, Bob Greive went on to ably serve the citizens of King County as King County Councilman for twelve years following his service in the Senate; and

WHEREAS, Bob Greive continues to practice law today in West Seattle;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Washington State Senate honor Bob Greive's many years of service, his great contributions to the citizens of the Puget Sound region and citizens throughout the state, and his commitment and integrity in furthering the legislative process; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be immediately transmitted by the Secretary of the Senate to R.R. Bob Greive and his children: Thomas Greive, Raymond Greive, James Greive, Bernadette Lucas, Kathleen Deakins, and Mary Long.

I, Tony M. Cook, Secretary of the Senate,
do hereby certify that this is a true and
correct copy of Senate Resolution 2000-8761,
adopted by the Senate March 7, 2000.

TONY M. COOK
Secretary of the Senate

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